

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

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LEXINGTON, K. TUESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1811.

[No. 1359.—Vol. 25.]

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE  
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY,  
BY THOMAS SMITH,  
SUCCESSOR TO DANIEL BRADFORD.

CONDITIONS.—Two DOLLARS per annum, paid in advance—OR THREE DOLLARS, if paid at the expiration of the year.

The postage on letters addressed to the Editor must be paid, or they will not be attended to.

The Printing Office is kept at the old stand, opposite the Branch Bank.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky  
Lincoln circuit, set August term, 1811.  
Zachariah Tucker, Complainant,

AGAINST  
Joseph Dillard, administrator of George Dillard, dec. defendant.

## IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the complainant, by his counsel, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, and he not having answered the complainant's bill, therefore on the motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next February term of this court and answer the complainant's bill—or on failure thereof, the same shall be taken for confessed against him. And it is further ordered that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized newspaper printed within this commonwealth, for eight weeks successively, pursuant to the act of assembly, in such cases made and provided. And it is further ordered, that this cause be continued until the next term of this court.

A Copy. Attest,  
Thomas Helm, C. L. C. C.

By-Laws of the town of Lexington,  
ton, Ky.

Passed 7th October, 1811.  
Be it ordained, That any slave shall be found within the limits of the town of Lexington, who hath hired his or her own time, or shall be hiring him or herself to any citizen of said town, it shall be the special duty of the watchmen to take said slaves and confine him, her or them in the jail of the county, and there to remain till their owner shall pay the fine imposed by the ordinance passed by the trustees of the town aforesaid on the 2d of May, 1811—also the prison charges of said slave; or until said slave shall be discharged by due course of law.

Be it further ordained, That if any free person shall hereafter fly any kite or suffer a kite to fall within any of the streets or roads within the limits of the town of Lexington, shall pay a fine not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars; and if any minor be guilty of a breach of the above ordinance, he shall be subject to the like fine, to be paid by his parent, guardian or master, recoverable before any justice of the peace within the town aforesaid (or county of Fayette) and if any slave shall be guilty of a breach of said ordinance, he or they so offending, shall receive any number of lashes not exceeding twenty, by order of any justice aforesaid.

Whereas numerous complaints have been made respecting the dangers the citizens and their children are in from the carelessness of drivers in suffering their horses, oxen and mules running away with their wagons, cars and other carriages,  
Be it therefore ordained by the trustees of the town of Lexington, That every owner or employer, who shall by their own or driver's carelessness, suffer his, her or their wagon, cart or other carriage to be run away with by horses, oxen or mules within the bounds of the town aforesaid, shall be fined in a sum not less than five dollars, and not more than ten dollars, to be recovered before any justice of the peace for the town aforesaid, or the county of Fayette, subject to the order of the trustees aforesaid for the use and benefit of the town aforesaid; and in case the driver of such wagon, cart or carriage as shall be run away with by a slave, he, she or they shall, on conviction thereof, before any of the aforesaid justices, by one or more legal witnesses, be subject to not less than ten nor more than twenty lashes on his, her or their bare back.

And it is further ordained, That if any wagoner who shall or may stop to feed his horses in any one of the streets of said town, except water street, or obstruct the passage of others; in any of the streets of said town, upon conviction before any justice of the peace for the county of Fayette by one or more witnesses, shall be fined not less than three dollars nor more than six dollars, for the use and benefit of the said town, and the said wagon and horses shall be liable for said fine.

Approved this 7th day of October, 1811.  
ALEX<sup>r</sup> PARKER, Chm.

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

ONE likely GIRL about 20 years old, one GIRL about five years old, one BOY about ten years old, large and strong, to serve till he is 25 years old. Inquire of the printer October 17th, 1811.

## For Sale.

A TWO story FRAME HOUSE & LOT, and a good Kitchen—the lot forty feet in front on Main street, and opposite to Mr. Sanders's factory, at present occupied by Mrs. Meglone. Also the house and lot adjoining next door to Mr. Young's—the lot 26 in front, and an excellent well of water.—For further particulars, apply to  
C. SMEDLEY.

## THE SUBSCRIBER.

HAS removed to Frankfort, and intends to resume his practice in the Superior courts,  
James Hughes.

Frankfort, Oct. 7th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Mary McMillin, living on lower Howard's creek, a spotted mare with a blaze face, 14 1/2 hands high, left hind foot white, had on a bell which taken up, no brands perceivable. The aforesaid mare formerly belonged to my husband, Robert McMillin, dec. and was swapped by him to a Mr. Robertson in the fall 1810. Appraised to thirty dollars before me this 15th day of August, 1811.  
Henry W. Calmes, J. P.

## JUST RECEIVED,

And for Sale by

Maccoun, Tilford, & Co.

The following late & valuable publications viz.

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## Caution to the Public.

WHEREAS we have procured a patent right for an improved mode of distilling spirituous liquors by means of steam through wood vessels without the trouble of doubling, and have been informed that some individuals are selling out patent rights obtained, long since ours, for the above purposes, the public are hereby cautioned from purchasing, and individuals who sell without permission from us, shall be prosecuted rigidly, as we are the legal owners of the patent right.  
Edward West,  
Samuel Brown,  
Thomas West.

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1811

## JOHN R. JONES

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that having taken the house lately occupied by Dr. Campbell in Water street, he intends to commence his profession of

Sign & Ornamental Painting.

He solicits public patronage as he will execute his work in a neat and expeditious manner, on cheap and commodious terms.—Orders of any description will be gratefully received, either at his house or at the painting room at the theatre.

Fayette County, Sct.

Taken up by John Pickett, living near Mount Fable meeting House, a Dark Bay Mare, abt 14 hands high, supposed to be five years old, a small speck of white on her off hind foot, and her near hind foot white; appraised to ten dollars. Also, a small Bay Colt, which sucks the mare, has its off hind foot white; appraised to three dollars. Given under my hand, this 19th Oct. 1811.  
Richard Higgins.

## POETRY.

FALL OF SWITZERLAND.

YE mountain forests, proudly wave;  
Your shades have nurs'd the good—the brave,  
And stretch'd o'er many a patriot grave  
Its solitary canopy.

Ages have roll'd, and suns gone down,  
HELVETIA, o'er thy high renown,  
Since freedom spurn'd all other crown  
Than nature's hoary diadem.

Hide, valor, now thy blighted fame!  
When o'er thy cliffs the spoiler came,  
With banners red and arms of flame,  
And clariens shouting hollowly:

Then o'er thy glacier summits cold,  
The trumpet knell of freedom toll'd!  
Where glory now thy chiefs of old,  
To stem the tide of slavery?

Ye patriot legions, charge—repel—  
Fall, freemen, as your freedom fell!  
Here shall your blood's impetuous swell  
Proclaim your glorious ancestry.

Master of fate, thy laurels hide;  
No glory beams where freedom died;  
Tear from the Gallic standards wide,  
The insulted crest of liberty.

Beneath that sign, in ages rude,  
Hath many a band of freemen stood:  
O'er hills of ice and fields of blood,  
To charge the invading ravager.

They fought—they fell—ye sons of fame,  
Ye blush not for your country's shame;  
Could not your deeds and victor name  
Redeem her holy solitudes?

What echoing plain, what mountain hoar,  
Hear now your storm of battle roar?  
That trumpet is hush'd—to sound no more,  
That led the free to victory!

Yet, freedom, o'er thy lost abode,  
Which many a godlike foot hath trod,  
What heart shall trace thy trophied road,  
Nor burn to avenge thy destiny.

## HOME.

[By James Montgomery.]

There is a land of every land the pride,  
Beloved by Heaven o'er all the world beside  
Where brighter suns dispense a clearer light,  
And milder moons enshrine the night;  
A land of beauty, virtue, valor, truth,  
Time-tutored age and love-exalted youth:  
The wandering wanderer whose eye explores  
The wealthiest isles, the most enchanting shores,  
Views not a realm so bountiful and fair,  
Nor breathes the spirit of a purer air;  
In every clime the magnet of his soul,  
Touched by remembrance, trembles to that pole.

For in this land of heaven's peculiar grace,  
The heritage of nature's noblest race,  
There is a spot of earth supremely blest,  
A dearer, sweeter spot than all the rest—  
Where man, creation's tyrant casts aside,  
His sword and sceptre, pageantry and pride;  
While in his softened looks, benignly blend  
The sire, the son, the husband, father, friend;  
Here woman reigns; the mother, daughter,  
Wife,  
Strews with fresh flowers the narrow way of life:  
In the clear heaven of her delightful eye,  
An angel-guard of loves and graces lie;  
Around her knees domestic duties meet,  
And fireside pleasures gambol at her feet.  
"Where shall that land, that spot of earth be found?"

Art thou a man?—a patriot—look around;  
O, thou shalt find how'er thy footsteps roam,  
That land thy country, and that spot thy home.

Ludicrous effects of the appearance of a COMET in 1712.

IN the year 1712, Mr. Whifton having calculated the return of a Comet, which was to make its appearance on Wednesday the 14th of Oct. at 5 minutes after 5 in the morning, gave notice to the public accordingly, with this terrifying addition, that a total dissolution of the world by fire, was to take place on the Friday following. The reputation Mr. Whifton had long maintained in England, both as a divine and a philosopher, left little or no doubt with the populace of the truth of his prediction. Several ludicrous events now took place. A number of persons in and about London seized all the barges and boats they could lay hands on in the Thames, very rationally concluding, that when the conflagration took place, there would be the most safety on the water. A gentleman, who had neglected family prayer for better than five years, informed his wife, that it was his determination to resume that laudable practice, the same evening; but his wife having engaged a ball at her house, persuaded her husband to put it off till they saw whether the comet appeared or not. The South Sea stock immediately fell to 5 per cent, and the India to 11; and the captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered.

The next morning however, the comet appeared; according to the prediction, and before upon the belief was universal, that the day of judgment was at hand. About this time 123 clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, it was said, to petition that a short prayer might be penned and ordered, their being none in the church service on that occasion. Three maids of honour burnt their collections of novels and plays, and sent to a bookseller to buy each of them a Bible, and Bishop Taylor's Holy Living and Dying. The run upon the Bank was so prodigious, that all hands were employed from morning till night in discounting notes, and handing out specie. On Thursday, considerably more than 7000 kept mistresses were legally married, in the face of several congregations. And to crown the whole, Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time head director of the Bank, issued orders to all the fire officers in London,

requiring them "to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England." (London pap.)

## A HINDOO SUTTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ASIATIC MIRROR.  
SIR—The barbarous practice which unhappily prevails among the Hindoos, of allowing the wife to be burnt alive with the corpse of her deceased husband, has become so generally known to the European part of the community in Bengal, that very probably, the following account of a scene of this kind, to which I was an eye witness on Friday last, at Seebore, on the opposite bank of the river, will excite emotions of horror rather than surprise. But surely, no christian could be so callous to the calls of humanity, as to have flood a spectator of the tragical scene, without heaving a sigh for the fate of the unhappy victim who, from the absurd prejudices of her religion, and a mistaken idea of piety, was about to be devoted to the same flames that were to reduce to ashes the remains of her deceased husband.

The age of the hapless woman, whose lot it was on the present occasion, to be thus sacrificed, I concluded, from her appearance, not to exceed four or five and twenty. Her husband, I was informed, had been a common peasant, and going out last Thursday, to his ordinary occupation, had occasion to go up a cocoa-nut tree; he had nearly reached its summit, when a sudden gust of wind arising, and the roots of tree being much decayed it unluckily fell, and the poor man, by the fall, killed on the spot.

The tidings of this melancholy event reached his wife, she was inconsolable for so great a loss; and in a paroxysm of grief embraced the desperate resolution of becoming a Suttee. So firmly bent was she on the execution of this purpose, that the consideration of leaving two helpless children, yet in a state of infancy, and a third child, of which she had just been delivered, entirely destitute of a parental care, was not incentive sufficient to induce her to relinquish so rash and imprudent a design.

Accordingly she was yesterday conducted to the river side, amidst a numerous concourse of people, to meet her dreadful doom. After the usual pooja, or performance of religious ceremonies of bathing in the Gunga, &c. the Suttee was led to the shrine with all the composure imaginable; and having once or twice walked round the funeral pile, which was formed of faggots, bamboo chips, and brush wood of various descriptions, she placed herself on the platform of the pile, by the side of her lifeless husband, without the slightest trait of timidity on her countenance or any other indication of dismay at her impending fate; and what was perhaps still more surprising without any appearance of remorse or anguish at the sight of her weeping offspring, whose tears and heart rending sighs might well be supposed to appeal with irresistible pathos to a mother. But her heart, far from evincing any distrust or feminine weakness, displayed the utmost magnanimity. Yea, but a few minutes before she was encircled with the flames, I perceived her countenance brightened with a smile, as if she had full assurance that she was preparing to enter the mansion of eternal happiness.

So powerful are the notions of religion on a bigotted mind! Even after the torch was applied, and she was surrounded with the raging flames, not a groan could be heard, nor the slightest movement perceived. She continued firm seeming to brave the remorseless conflagration. But suffering nature at length became too potent for her resolution; after being exposed to the action of the flames for two or three minutes, she made several movements, to which probably she had been forced by the dreadful anguish she suffered, and those movements were so violent as perceptibly to agitate the whole mass of combustibles, with which she was environed and secured. It is likely, however, that these were the last struggles of life, and that death, who to her must have been a welcome messenger, put a period to her torment almost immediately after these agonizing struggles.

Some four or five centuries back, when mankind were left civilized, the dreadful penalty of fire, we find to have been awarded to offenders, as a punishment in expiation of heinous crimes. When we read those passages of history, the mind is filled with horror and disgust at the execrable manners of our ancestors; and we are disposed to shudder at the then depraved state of human nature. But how much more shocking is it to behold in these days of civilization, the prevalence of the horrible practice of human immolation—not for the purpose of punishing offenders or to deter others from the commission of crimes, but as a free will offering of the soul and body on part of the devotee; whose case demands this sacrifice for the support of religious principles.

It is in vain to hope that this detestable rite of Hindoo religion will ever be extirpated for as the bigotry attached to the one, will always sanctify the other with the name of piety and devotion, the precept and the practice will be coeval with the religion.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

A SUBSCRIBER.  
Calcutta, 5th May, 1811.

Another correspondent, who was present at the Suttee, relates that he was particularly affected by two incidents that occurred during the preparatory ceremonies. A child between two and three years of age, the daughter of the devotee, was brought to the spot of immolation, in the arms of a female relation. On observing its mother, surrounded by the crowd, and alarmed at the number of

strangers, but quite unconscious of what was passing, the child anxiously laboured to spring from the arms of its nurse, in order to get to its mother; moved by the strength as natural feeling its eye earnestly fixed on her mother, it sought by tears, by entreaties, and sobs, to regain the well known bosom, where maternal tenderness had so often soothed it to repose. The unavailing struggles, the piteous moanings of the infant on one hand, and on the other, the dying mother, heedless to its tender calls, presented a spectacle calculated to rouse to sympathy a heart of adamant.

Before entering upon the last part of the ceremony, that of walking round the pile, the Suttee advanced to her father who stood in the inner circle of the crowd; and twice or thrice passing her hand from his forehead to his breast, thus gave him her blessing, in terms which, though inaudible, yet smote upon the heart with an expression to which no language can give utterance. The father yielded to nature and just affection, bitterly wept, on his last interview with a beloved daughter; while the Heroine, raised above the feelings of humanity, seemed as if she already belonged to another world!

Our readers may form some idea of the feelings of the principal part of the native spectators of this affecting exhibition, on being informed of an angry discussion, just before lighting the pile, between the Brahmins and the workmen, who had provided the fire wood of which it was composed, the latter contended that they had brought 20 mauns of wood, while the Brahmins insisted there were not more than ten. After a good deal of altercation, a compromise was effected, and the quantity was fixed at 15 mauns. The greater part of the wood however was so green and moist, that its combustion was greatly impeded, and the sufferings of the unhappy victim consequently prolonged.

## FROM BENNET'S LETTERS.

If you are an early riser, you may find time for every thing. It is amazing how much is gained by lopping off an hour or two from indulgence in the morning. Nor is the mere saving of time the only advantage. Our spirits are more lively, and our faculties are more awake.

I do not know a practice which I should more recommend, whether devotion, health, beauty, or improvement of the mind, were the objects in view. How cheerful and how animated are the meditations of the morning? What a delightful bloom flushes into the cheeks from its balmy exhalations! What an unspeakable cheerfulness glide into the soul from hearing the devotional strains of the lark, and beholding the new-born scenery of nature! How necessary is such a regimen to preserve that sweetness of complexion and of breath, which are the very essence and perfume of beauty! When people think of accounting to God for the talents they have received, they overlook the hours which are lost in morning sloth and unreasonable indulgence.

I have injured myself for many years to this habit of early rising. In the spring months of April and May particularly, I grudge every moment that is wasted after five. I consider it as a rude neglect to all those sweets which open to salute me. And I always find so much more deducted from the firmness of my health, and the vigor of my understanding.

## SUGAR, FROM BEETS.

If we mistake not we have had some accounts of Sugar produced from Beets, in this country. This economy has engaged the attention of the French emperor, and enters into the system of his municipal regulations. A late article from Berlin states, that "the fabrication of sugar, syrup and vinegar from beets, is about to be introduced into Siberia."

This is a subject highly worthy the consideration of Americans. The maple furnishes a sufficient supply of this nutritive and palatable article of food to a large portion of the inhabitants of New-Eng and the western states. We see a reason why the beet might not become the Universal substitute for the sugar in this country, and the manufacture of sugar, syrup and vinegar from it become a part of the domestic economy of the American farmer's throughout the Union.  
Boston Pch.

## A NOVEL PROCESSION.

At the Berkshire Cattle Show in Pittsfield last week, a procession was formed on the public square, and proceeded through the principal street in the following order:

Sixty yoke of prime Oxen, connected by chains, and drawing a plough held by Charles Goodrich, Esq. and Mr. Nath. Fairfield, being the two most aged farmers present.

Farmers of the County carrying flags representing a sheaf of wheat on one side, and a plough on the other. A large Stage drawn by Oxen, carrying on it a large Broad Cloth Loom, with a flying shuttle and a Spinning Jenny of 40 spindles—both of these machines in actual operation by skillful workmen.

Mechanics of the county, carrying a Flag, representing a ram on one side, and a shuttle on the other.

A large Stage drawn by horses, carrying on it various specimens of Berkshire manufactures, amongst which were a number of rolls of Broad Cloth, rolls of Sail Duck, handsome Rose Blankets, Muskets, &c. with the flags of the U. States and of this Commonwealth, displayed on it.

Officers and Members of the Berkshire Agricultural Society, with heads of wheat (bearing the badge of the society) in their hats.

The whole was attended and regulated by the Marshal of the day on horseback (Mr. Sheriff Larned) together with four Deputy Marshalls, all mounted on white



horses, and carrying the badges of their office. The members of the Pittsfield band of music accompanied and enlivened the procession.

A number of premiums were awarded by the Berkshire Agricultural Society, according to previous regulations.

The society have also resolved to pay certain premiums upon household manufactured woolen clothes, to be exhibited in January next.

#### FOREIGN AND AMERICAN WOOL.

It is certain that the British farmers and manufacturers have done a vast deal of business in the Lincolnshire and other heavy and coarse fleeces of wool. The great bulk of the British wool must be of these coarse kinds.—It is believed that the British have secured to themselves, by these heavy fleeces of cheap wool, the trade or business of blankets, coarse, narrow and broad cloths, and cassimeres, common carpets, kerseys, half thicks, plains, hockery & drapery baizes, worsted hosiery, caps and mits, lion skins, coatings, ratteens, naps, friezes, kendal cloth, durants, tammies, shalloons and rattinets, camblets, bombazines and bombazets, calimancoes, wildbores, Joans spinings, moresen's worsted damasks, flannels, serges, worsted bindings and cords, felt hats, and paper makers feltings. These fleeces are peculiarly valuable, in the suitable parts, for manufactures of combed wool, which are the most profitable. While we attend to the *Merinos* with vigilant care and the utmost exertion, let us also attend to the following objects.

1st. To propagate those breeds of sheep among us, or from abroad, which bear heavy fleeces.

2dly. To increase the fleeces of our sheep, by propagating from the greatest wool bearers of our present flocks.

We have an unlimited capital in land, and every variety of soil. Let us then breed, on each, the sheep adapted to each. It appears that the level and fenny or marshy counties of England have given the breeds of the heavy fleeced sheep; and the dry waving landed counties have given the breeds of the light and fine fleeces. The quantity of common wool is a very great desideratum in the U. States; as is the quality of the finer wools. It is a very encouraging circumstance, as to the coarse heavy fleeced sheep, in this country, that they are considered to improve in the quality of their wool, which is occasioned by the dryness of our atmosphere. Though this amelioration is deemed universal, it is supposed, that the range of country near the heads of our southern rivers, in temperatures corresponding with the North of Spain, will be peculiarly favorable to the improvement of the wool of the heavy fleeced sheep.

#### THE VOICE OF FRANKLIN.

"Examination of Doctor Franklin, before the English house of commons, in February 1766, relative to the repeal of the stamp act."

Q. But supposing the external tax or duty to be laid on the necessities of life imported into your colony, will not that be the same thing in its effect as an internal tax?

A. I do not know a single article imported into the northern colonies, but what they can either do without, or make themselves.

Q. Don't you think cloth from England absolutely necessary to them?

A. No, by no means absolutely necessary; with industry and good management, they may very well supply themselves with all they want.

Q. Will it not take a long time to establish that manufacture among them; and must they not in the mean while suffer greatly?

A. I think not. They have made a surprising progress already,—and I am of opinion, that before their old clothes are worn out, they will have new ones of their own making.

Q. Can they possibly find wool enough in North America.

A. They have taken steps to increase the wool. They entered into general combinations to eat no more lamb; and very few lambs were killed last year.—This course, persisted in, will soon make a prodigious difference in the quantity of wool.—And the establishing of great manufactories, like in the clothing towns here, is not necessary, as it is where the business is carried on for the trade. The people will all spin and work for themselves in their own houses.

Q. Can there be wool and manufacture enough in one or two years?

A. In three years I think there may.

Q. Does not the severity of the winter, in the northern colonies occasion the wool to be of a bad quality?

A. No, the wool is very fine and good.

Q. In the more southern colonies, as in Virginia, don't you know, that the wool is coarse and only a kind of hair?

A. I don't know it—I never heard it. Yet I have been sometimes in Virginia—I cannot say I ever took particular notice of the wool there, but I believe it is good though I cannot speak positively of it; but Virginia and the colonies south of it, have less occasion for wool; their winters are short and not very severe; and they can very well clothe themselves with linen and cotton of their own raising for the rest of the year.

Q. If the act is not repealed, what do you think will be the consequence?

A. A total loss of the respect and affection the people of America bear to this country, and of all the commerce

the depends on that respect and affection.

Q. How can the commerce be affected?

A. You will find that if the act is not repealed, they will take very little of your manufactures in a short time.

Q. Is it in their power to do without them?

A. I think they may very well do without them.

Q. Is it their interest not to take them?

A. The goods they take from Britain are either necessities, or mere conveniences, or superfluities.—The first, as cloth, &c. with a little industry they can make at home; the second they can do without, till they are able to provide them among themselves; and the last, which are much the greatest part, they will strike off immediately.—They are mere articles of fashion, purchased and consumed, because the fashion in a respected country; but will now be detested and rejected.—The people have already struck off, by general agreement, the use of all goods fashionable in mourning, and many thousands worth are sent back as unsalable.

Q. Is it their interest to make cloth at home?

A. I think they may at present get it cheaper from Britain, I mean of the fineness and neatness of workmanship; but when one considers other circumstances, the restraint on their trade, and the difficulty of making remittances, it is their interest to make every thing.

Q. Supposing the stamp act continued and enforced, do you imagine that ill humour will induce the Americans to give as much for worse manufactures of their own, and use them, preferable to better of ours?

A. Yes, I think so.—People will pay as freely to gratify one passion as another, their resentment as their pride.

Q. Would the people at Boston discontinue their trade?

A. The merchants are a very small number compared with the body of the people, and must discontinue their trade, if no body will buy their goods.

Q. What are the body of the people in the colonies?

A. They are farmers, husbandmen, or planters.

Q. Would they suffer the produce of their lands to rot?

A. No; but they would not raise so much. They would manufacture more, and plow less.

Q. Are there any slitting mills in America?

A. I think there are three, but I believe only one at present employed.—I suppose they will be all set to work, if the interruption of the trade continues.

Q. Are there any fulling-mills there?

A. A great many.

Q. Did you never hear, that a great quantity of stockings were contracted for, for the army during the war, and manufactured in Philadelphia.

A. I have heard so.

Q. If the stamp act should be repealed, would it induce the assemblies of America to acknowledge the rights of parliament to tax them, and would they erase their resolutions?

A. None that I know of; they will never do it, unless compelled by force of arms.

Q. Is there a power on earth that can force them to erase them?

A. No power, how great so ever, can force men to change their opinions.

Q. What used to be the pride of the Americans?

A. To indulge in the fashions & manufactures of Great Britain.

Q. What is now their pride?

A. To wear their old clothes over again, till they can make new ones.

NATIVE OIL.—Finer and sweeter oil, no country can supply, than what we can, with little trouble and expense, prepare for ourselves. The tall annual Sun-Flower will prove this—its seeds bruised and pressed, will yield an oil as sweet, and as fine as that we import from Florence.—From a bushel of this seed, a gallon of oil may be drawn—and with this advantage, that it can be obtained at any time, quite soft, bland and fresh. The seed also, and moss that remain, after the expression of the oil, are of excellent use to feed and fodder hogs, poultry, &c. But besides these uses, the growing plant is of eminent service—it having been proved that near 20 times as much pure dephlogisticated air is exhaled from one plant in 24 hours, in light and clear weather, as a man respires in a vitiated and impure state in that space of time.—Hence the inhabitants of close ill-aired and unwholesome places, should be diligent in its cultivation.—*Watchman.*

#### NEW-YORK, Oct. 3.

The frigate President, Com. Rodgers; United States, Com. Decatur; and brig Argus, Capt. Lawrence, arrived in this port yesterday afternoon, from a cruise.

The fever at Amboy has subsided; and it is expected that the Mayor's proclamation of interdiction with that place will be rescinded.

The frigates President & United States yesterday came up, and anchored just below Castle Williams. The Argus brig also came up, and anchored at the Wallabout.

The GUERRIERE, was spoken on Thursday last, by a vessel arrived at Salem, it is stated, with her name painted on her foretop-sail.

The British sloop of war Indian was spoken on the 13th ult. and informed that she had taken four American vessels bound to or from France.

THE BRITISH CAPTURES.—Under the orders in council, since the relaxation of the French decrees, now amount to upwards of fifty.

WAR—ACTUAL WAR!—We have not the least doubt that British and American blood has been spilt before this day, in open, public and determined fight. It has been known for some time, that hostilities had been resolved on by the two parties, the preliminaries settled, and preparations for battle made. The actual commencement was to take place on Friday last, the 27th ult. in the very heart of England. On that day Crib the British champion, and Molineaux, the American blacks (a New Yorker) were to fight at Doncaster for 600 guineas a head.—Other bets were made, to the amount, it is supposed, of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, on the issue. And even in this city, the Cockney spirit so far prevails, that betting on the match, on a small scale, has become quite common. Who wins and loses will be learned in five or six weeks.—*Columbian.*

General Hampton left this place on his return from Fort Hawkins to Columbia on Friday morning.—The object of his business was to make the necessary arrangements for opening a road through the Creek Nation to Fort Stoddard.—The opening of the road commences at both ends at the same time, and a detachment of the United States troops are to attend to the carrying on of the work. It is understood that notice will be given the Indians prior to its commencement; and in case of resistance the troops are ordered to keep the ground until reinforced. It is also said a road will be commenced at the same time leading from Tennessee to Fort Stoddard. It is rumoured that the object of opening those roads is for the purpose of facilitating the removal of heavy artillery, &c. to our western frontier.—*Milledgeville, G. post.*

#### St. LOUIS, October 12.

A council was held last week by Gen. W. Clark with Rodgers and some of the principal chiefs of the Shawnee, who reside in this Territory. From the accounts these people had heard of the Prophet and of the disposition of the Indian nations east of the Mississippi, they had become uneasy about that part of their nation which resides on the Oglaize river: they were fearful lest the United States would look upon them as participating with the unfriendly Indians. These people appeared much satisfied when they were informed by Gen. Clark of the council held by the other part of their tribe with the United States Agent, and of the speech of Black Hoof. One of the chiefs set out from this place immediately, with a passport of safe conduct, from Gen. Clark, with the intention of informing the Shawanese of the Oglaize, what had been done and to urge them to continue in the same mind.

A report reached Kaskaskia, last week, that Tecumseh, the prophet's brother, who it is known, went some time since on a visit to the southern Indians had addressed himself to Colbert the Cherokee Chief, but without success; that from thence he went to the Chactaws, and finally succeeded in obtaining the consent of three hundred warriors to follow him.

We may learn from the errors of Braddock and St. Clair, that an Indian enemy is never to be despised. It is true he may not be able to drive us from the country, or obtain any final advantage, but it is in his power to inflict upon us, serious injury; he would deal death and destruction in his inroads on our frontier: or at least, keep us in a state of inquietude and alarm. One vigorous movement will be sufficient, however, to put a stop to these things for the future; and the present, is the period when it should be made. To those, who are not inclined to look upon this matter, with that seriousness it merits, it ought to be sufficient, to recollect, that at the bottom of it, there is a powerful nation; that the instrument it uses, consists of an artful impostor who possesses an unlimited power over the superstitious mind of the Indians, and of one of the bravest, and most active Indian warriors that ever appeared on this continent.

We have had a conversation with Mr. Armstrong, a gentleman of this neighborhood, of undoubted veracity, who left the encampment of the army on the Wabash, on the 13th inst. Mr. Armstrong states that the army had commenced building the Fort, and had erected several pickets, and had raised two block houses about 10 feet above the foundation; that they had timber sufficient to complete them, which would be done in a few days. The army consisted of about 1500 men, Colonel Boyd commanded about 400 Regulars. Col. Decker about 600 Riflemen. Col. Joseph H. Davies commands about 200 Cavalry well equipped—the balance of the army were composed of companies who acted as scouting parties. On the night of the 10th inst. one of the centinels (a Regular) was fired on by an Indian and shot through both thighs; but the wound was presumed not mortal. It was believed there were but a few Indians near the encampment, and they were in small scouting parties.—The troops were well supplied with every thing necessary for a campaign, and were in very good health. Two of the regulars had died, owing to their being so much exposed on

water, in descending the Ohio, and being on the Wabash.

Governor Harrison will march against the Prophet's towns, which are about 70 miles beyond the Fort, so soon as he receives a reinforcement from Indiana, and this state. The Governor thinks about 500 men in addition to his present number, will be an adequate force, to contend with the Prophet. Mr. Armstrong could give us no information of the probable amount of the Prophet's forces. There were five deputies or chiefs from the nations that are friendly to the whites, in council with the Governor whilst Mr. Armstrong was there; they expressed the most unequivocal attachment to the whites, and observed that the Prophet had made considerable efforts to render them hostile, but that they had uniformly rejected his overtures and would continue to do so as long as the whites treated them with the same friendship they hitherto had done.—*Amer. Statesman (Lex.)*

On Saturday night, 19th inst. SAMUEL H. DEARBORN again made his escape by cutting off one of the bars of the iron grate in the jail window.—It is evident that he was assisted by some persons from without: for after the one bar had been cut off, a large piece of timber was used to bend the other bars, in order to make a hole sufficiently large for him to get through.

Frankfort Palladium

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 8.—The Editors of the New-York Gazette have received by the ship Orbit, capt. Boole, London and Liverpool papers to the 29th of August, inclusive, and have extracted such articles as are worthy of notice. No event of moment, however had occurred, since the date of our former advices. The King was still alive, and apparently no worse than he had been for the two preceding weeks.—Sir Joseph Yorke, with his squadron, had returned to Portsmouth. The ship *Meuter*, Capt. Bernard, arrived at Liverpool on the 30th of August, in 22 days from New-York.—This vessel took out the President's Proclamation calling Congress; but as we have no prints subsequent to her arrival, we can form no idea of the impression which the "great and weighty" intimation of the President made in England.

Amongst the passengers in the *Orbit* is an intelligent gentleman, who has been travelling for two years on the Continent. He informs us, that the distressed situation of the people of Germany beggars all description. The oppressive French system, he thinks must ere long produce a revolution in every country under the domination of the tyrant Napoleon, for symptoms of disaffection are visible in every quarter.

Parliament assembled on the 22d of Aug and were further prorogued until Friday the 4th of October.

#### London Aug. 28.

The following is a translation of letter from Paris; the intelligence contained in which, if it be true, possesses considerable interest:—

"It is interesting to you my friend, I must inform you, that the business of our Conclave has taken a very favourable turn, that it is said the Holy Pope will come here to swear allegiance to his Sovereign; that the affairs in Spain are in a very good train. Marshal Macdonald informs me, that he expects to be in possession of Figueras by the latter end of this month. There is perhaps, a cloud rising from the north, but which will soon be dissipated by the thunder of our cannon."

We shall only observe upon the above, that if the Pope does really swear allegiance to Bonaparte, (which we must yet, however, venture to doubt) it is impossible to conceive how the Roman Catholics of countries at war with France can consistently with the duty they owe their own Sovereigns, pay any respect to his Holiness. Dover, Aug. 23.—We are annoyed almost every night with French privateers, last night one of them captured an American brig, but being chased by one of the sloops of war on the station, they abandoned her, and she was recaptured and sent into the Downs; the privateer's men, eight in number took their boat, and after being some time in her, she was found to leak so much, that they were obliged to row for the shore, and were all taken prisoners, and sent to the guardhouse.

#### PARIS, AUGUST 14.

Official news from the armies in Spain. ARMY OF THE SOUTH.

We read in an intercepted letter, that as soon as Lord Wellington was informed at Albulera of the march of the French army of Portugal he assembled a council of war, to deliberate upon the part to be taken. The Spanish generals were present: they warmly opposed the proposition of the English generals to abandon Spain, and repass the Guadiana.

"For two months," say they, "we have been besieging Badajoz: we have already raised the siege once; the breach is practicable, and in a few days we shall be masters of the place. The possession of Badajoz is important, because it is one of the strongest places in Spain; the key of the Guadiana, and contains all the bridges and besieging equipage of the French army."

"The result of the battle we shall fight will be, if we conquer, the immediate fall of this important place. Cadiz has been besieged for a year. The French have constructed there a considerable flotilla; they have more than four hundred pieces of large calibre in battery; the besieging works they have erected are immense; the result of the battle will be to deliver Cadiz."

"The army of Murcia is in motion, and under the walls of Grenada. The result of the battle will permit our junction with that brave army."

"The French army of Arragon besieges Tarragona; upon the fate of that place depends that of Catalonia, and the kingdom of Valencia. The result of the bat-

tle will be felt, undoubtedly, even in those provinces.

"In fact, victors, we become masters of Estramadura, Andalusia, the kingdom of Cordova, Jaen, Grenada; we take Badajoz, we deliver Cadiz. The French, obliged to repass the Sierra Morena, will be harassed on all sides, will fear for Madrid, will march the nearest troops, which are those of Arragon, and thus Tarragona, Catalonia and Valencia will be delivered. Never were more important consequences attached to the fate of a battle."

"If, on the contrary, we loose it, shall we not be always in time to pass the Guadiana, place ourselves under the protection of Elvas, or on the heights of Portalegre? the cavalry of the army of Portugal not having been yet entirely refitted, the means of conveyance not being yet reorganized, they can undertake nothing before September; and till that time shall we not be always able to defend the lines of Lisbon, or to maintain ourselves under the cannon of Elvas?"

"Victors, we shall obtain immense advantages; vanquished, scarcely any inconvenience is attached to our defeat. Our army is as numerous as the French army; they have rather more cavalry than we have, but we have more artillery. The bad state of the carriages of the army of Portugal has not permitted them to bring with them more than a small part of their park. The epoch is decisive. Victors, the peninsula may be delivered; but if, on the contrary, we repass the Guadiana, and evacuate Spain, whether it be in consequence of a battle lost, or a simple deliberation of the present council of war the result will be the same."

"Spain, abandoned for the third time, will be discouraged.—Badajoz will be re-occupied—the army of Murcia will be destroyed & dispersed.—Tarragona will be taken.—Catalonia reduced to submission.—Valencia will follow the fate of Tarragona—and the English armies after having been useless spectators of the defeat of all our armies, will be useless spectators of the capture of all our fortresses, and consequently, of the submission of all our provinces."

These reasons not having been effectual, the English generals having resolved to repass the Guadiana, the Spaniards separated discontented. On the 30th of June they appeared before the fort of Niebla. Col. Fitzherz who commanded there, had 300 men. Blake established his batteries; on the 1st of July he tried an assault. Three successive attacks, directed against the two gates, were repulsed. The ladders of the Spaniards were thrown down, and 300 remained in the ditches of the place. Among the wounded, the Spaniards include gen. Zayas.

Upon the first advice which the French governor of Seville had of the march of Blake, he took the field. On the 5th of July he took from them three companies at Calanas. On the 5th, the enemy embarked, and the division of Seville picked up a great number of stragglers. Upwards of 2000 of Blake's band deserted to return home.

On the 6th, Blake and the Spanish corps sailed for Cadiz.

#### AUGUST 19.

##### REPLY OF HIS MAJESTY.

To the Address of the Ionian Isles. "Gentlemen, Deputies from the Ionian Isles, I have caused great works to be completed in your country. I have collected a great number of troops, and ammunition of all kinds. I do not regret the expenses which Corfu has cost my treasury. It is the key of the Adriatic."

"I will never abandon the Islands which the superiority of the enemy by sea has placed in their power. In India, in America, in the Mediterranean, every thing that is and has been French shall always be so. Conquered by the enemy, by the vicissitudes of war, they shall return into the Empire by the other events of the war or by the stipulations of peace. I should always consider it as an eternal blot upon my reign if I ever sanctioned the abandonment of a single Frenchman."

To the address from La Lippe his Majesty replied as follows:

"Gentlemen, deputies of the department of La Lippe:—The town of Munster belonged to an ecclesiastical Sovereign; deplorable effect of ignorance and superstition! You were without country.—Providence, who willed that I should restore the throne of Charlemagne; has made you naturally enter with Holland and the Hanse Towns, into the bosom of the Empire. From the moment in which you became French, my heart made no difference between you and other parts of my States. As soon as circumstances shall permit me, I shall feel a lively satisfaction in being among you."

#### NEW-YORK, Oct. 8.

On a re-examination of our file of London and Liverpool papers, by the *Orbit*, we find that Mr. Madison's proclamation calling Congress together on the 4th of November, and the remarks which accompanied it in the National Intelligencer, had been received and published in the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 30th of August, without comment.

The King it seems was not expected to survive many days. All the ceremonies used in the proclamation of a new sovereign had been prepared and arranged, and the principal officers in the college of arms and other departments concerned, had received notice accordingly.

Lord Wellington, it was said, was about to revisit his native country for a short time on account of health, and would leave Gen Graham in the temporary command of the army.

##### N. Y. E. Post.

#### FROM CADIZ.

By the Good Return, arrived here in 43 days from Cadiz, intelligence has been received that political and military affairs remained nearly as reported by the latest preceding arrivals.—The expedition upon the Mediterranean under Blake had returned without effecting its object, or performing any operation at all. No news had been recently received from the interior of the country.—Fleur was on the rise; it was then 13 to 14 dollars. Few arrivals had



taken place some time before. The Good Return left 30 or 40 American vessels at Cadiz whose names were not recollected. *Balt. Am.*

#### LATEST FROM LISBON.

A vessel has arrived in an out port, from Lisbon, which place she left on the 27th August. A person who has conversed with the captain, says that nothing important had taken place between the grand armies in Portugal. Official despatches arrived at Lisbon from Lord Wellington a few days previous to his sailing, and immediately forwarded to England, and in which vessel no private letters were suffered to be sent. Markets were dull. Flour 14 dollars. Several vessels had just arrived, among which were a large armed ship, from Baltimore and a schooner from Boston, names unknown. *Boston Gaz.*

*From Greenock.*—The Boston Reporter of Friday last, says:—Yesterday arrived Mr. Betsey, Shackelford, from Greenock, via Gloucester, in 37 days—Capt. S. brought papers to the 1st of Aug. Our dates by N. York are several days later. He reports that there were several failures at Greenock, the weavers suffering for want of employment, and that their manufactures particularly Broad cloths were very low.

Extract of a letter from a very respectable and intelligent American merchant, now in Liverpool, to his friend in N. York, dated Aug. 28.

"The King still lives, and many people think he may continue in the present state for many years."

The Catholics in Ireland are in commotion, and something very serious is to be apprehended—there are frequent meetings throughout the whole country, and their proceedings are bold and violent—Petitions for equal rights are made out, and unless the prayers of the Petitioners are granted, things will come to an awful crisis. The government are alarmed, and are exchanging the militia, by sending the English to Ireland, and bringing the Irish to England. The dissenters in this country are rapidly increasing, and appear to favor the cause of the Catholics.

"I have made it a part of my business since my arrival to learn the state of American produce, and am impressed with a belief that this country will not want any thing of consequence from the United States for a year to come. There are large stocks on hand, and the consumption of many articles decrease—The crops of grain have been very abundant, and well secured—therefore, they will not want any supplies from America at high prices."

Ship Frances, Haskill, has arrived at Salem, in 130 days from Calcutta. The Frances to the west of George's Banks, was boarded by his Britannic Majesty's ship Guerriere, and was informed that he recently received orders to capture all American vessels of Russia, and, in consequence, had the day before captured a brig from Archangel for Boston or Salem. *Bost. Ex. Coff. H. Books.*

#### KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—  
"He comes, the Herald of a noisy world—  
"News from all nations lumbering at his back  
LEXINGTON, October 29, 1811.

#### THE PRESIDENT & CONGRESS.

We wait impatiently for the debut of the approaching Congress.  
If their measures are marked and decisive—if they appear calculated to protect domestic industry, and oppose foreign aggression, we shall augur well of their proceedings. But if nothing is said of Domestic Manufactures—if no steps are taken to retaliate on foreign powers the injuries they inflict on us, depend upon it every thing will end in—Woe—Woe—Woe!

The last accounts from Europe speak more confidently than ever of a new coalition against France, headed by Russia—French generals were moving towards the North, which course it is expected Bonaparte will also take on his departure from Paris—he has declined going to Spain—The Russian troops, employed against Turkey have retrograded. In Spain there has been no general battle—nor does it appear the English intend fighting—a misunderstanding and separation took place between the Spanish and English generals on account of a refusal by the latter to bring the French to a general engagement.

The language of the English ministerial journals towards America is less insulting—and as usual, somewhat of a conciliatory tone is now held towards us, to be used in this country just previous and during the sitting of Congress—as chaff.

The Irish Catholics are in a state of commotion—the militia are alarmed, and are exchanging the militia; English to Ireland, Irish to England. They are sending a number of troops to Spain—*Irish Militia.*

A non-descript print has of late indulged itself much in malicious invective against the editor of this paper. This was expected, as a matter of course. Influenced by a spirit of animosity, as well as a desire to write himself into notice through the credit of the Kentucky Gazette, the scribbler plainly discovers the objects he has in view. We shall not notice him, further than to repeat, as an answer to all his columns, a lesson familiar to us when at school.

#### FABLE.

"A conceited Ass had once the impudence to bray forth some impudent speeches against the Lion. The suddenness of this insult at first raised some emotions of wrath in his breast, but turning his head, and perceiving from whence it came, they directly subsided, and he very sedately walked on, without deigning to honor the stupid creature with even so much as angry growl."

DIED, lately in Franklin county, Dr. ISAAC B. GAY.

#### GENERAL WILKINSON'S TRIAL.

By the *Frederick-town Herald* of the 12th inst. we are informed that the Court Martial is still in session—but if more witnesses do not arrive it is probable that

the business will be brought to a close in two or three weeks. All of the witnesses that have attended are examined, and an immense mass of testimony collected by the different committees of congress, has been offered to the Court. All of this testimony, we understand, Gen. Wilkinson consented should be read—so that all of the proofs relative to any of the charges will be fairly before the court.—We are informed that very few if any more witnesses are expected to attend, and that the Court will probably terminate in the time above mentioned.

On the 16th of last month the Legislature of Tennessee met at Knoxville. Genl. John Cocke was chosen speaker of the house of representatives; and on the day following, governor WILLIE BLOUNT made his communication to both branches of the legislature. The Governor notices with approbation the conduct of Commodore Rodgers in the affair of the Little Belt; and expresses entire satisfaction and confidence in the administration of the general government. The local concerns of the State occupy the remainder of the communication.

#### CENSUS OF VIRGINIA.

The returns are now complete—they stand thus:

Whites	548,320
Slaves	286,377
Free persons of colour	30,382

Census of 1791	955,076
1801	747,610
1811	830,200

If the census had been accurately taken—not one soul lost—there is no question, but our population would have been rated at a million.—*Eng.*

Yesterday a general election took place in this State for a Governor, members of the Legislature, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Commissioners, &c.—Throughout the state democracy is triumphant.

The Federalists have carried their ticket for assembly and council in the city.

The Democrats have carried their Assembly in the county of Philadelphia, and the democrats have in the district composed of the City and County of Philadelphia, elected the Senator, County Commissioner, Coroner and Auditor, by a majority of from two to three hundred. *Phil. Press.*

Extract from Wood's "History of the Administration of John Adams," printed at New-York in 1802—pages 164—6.

The ninth day of May, 1798, which was appointed by the state of Pennsylvania as a day of fast and of worship to the Creator, was designed by the federal faction as a day of massacre and bloodshed; they and the clergy had fixed upon it as the most proper for commencing their political persecution. A well known clerical aristocrat of Christ's church, Philadelphia, was to give the signal of riot from the pulpit, by a thundering declamation against philosophers and jacobins, free-masons and illuminati. Bache, the printer, whose family and house were doomed for destruction, heard by accident, of his danger—he applied to Hillary Baker, then Mayor of the city, for protection, but the mayor was in league with the conspirators, and protection was refused. Bache, as his only means of defence, collected and armed his friends, and other republican householders did the same. The aristocrats seeing these preparations, desisted from their plan, but like cowardly assassins, they filled the streets with noise and alarm, broke several windows, knocked down the lamp posts, bedaubed the statue of the venerable Franklin with mud, and defiled the entrance to every public building with crowns and ensigns of royalty.

"When the hour of twelve at night was struck, the Coffee-House, in South-Second street, which is kept by an old servant to the Ambassador Liston, was crowded with Adversaries, who stunned the ears of the neighborhood until sun rise next morning with "God save the King," and "Rule Britannia." The history of this night has never been completely told. Mr. Callender affirms, that a large quantity of arms were lodged in a house near the hall of Congress, from whence muskets and balls were to have been distributed to the federal mob. Happily, however, by the exertions of the republican inhabitants, the storm blew over, and Philadelphia did not witness, as was intended, the scenes of Paris on the 10th of August and 2d of September, 1792."

NAVY.—Great Britain has a navy consisting of upwards of a thousand ships of war—a great part of which were taken in battle or stolen from other powers, and many of them still retain their original names.

It is a question (says the Long Island Star) which will probably come before Congress, whether to the above list there shall not be added a string of American names; and our shipwrights be immediately employed in building a navy?

Whether the "Mammoth shall not plunge into the ocean to contend with the Shark?"

It would not comport with the honor of a republic to sacrifice some of the best men in our country to unequal fight; or to build a navy to be blockaded in port or sculk along the coast.

It is a thing of little consequence to us whether our enemy is obliged to employ 100 or 200 ships to prevent our commerce from traversing the ocean.

As far as individual enterprise is disposed to pursue privateering, in swift sail-

ing vessels, of small value, let it be encouraged. But whenever we build a navy to cope with any power that can send a navy of superior force against us, we squander our blood and treasure to honor and enrich our enemy.—*Whig.*

British Algerine Orders! A deputation of English merchants concerned in American trade, waited on that government, and offered to give an irrefragable proof of the modification of the Berlin and Milan decrees, as to the U. States, by sending a rich American merchantman direct from England to France, provided the British government would give an admiralty protection for her against English cruisers. This the ministry REFUSED! Thus proving that the pretence of "retaliation" assigned for the operation of the Orders, is, as has always been stated, entirely false and unfounded.

Important. By the brig Diana, which arrived at New York from the Havana, we learn, that the property in the Island of Cuba, belonging to subjects of France, which was sequestered about two years since by the government of the island, has recently been restored to its original proprietors, by order of the supreme junta of Spain.

#### STORM IN GEORGIA.

By the arrival of the Southern Mail, we learn, that in Liberty County, (Georgia) all the Bridges from Mount Hope Swamp, to South Newport, were entirely carried away, and the roads rendered impassable. The Rice Crops were generally overflowed, and it is expected the planters will not make more than their seed. The Cotton Crops will fall short one fourth. There has been such incessant rains, that wells 25 feet deep, were filled and ran over.

The Art of printing is the only true black art that is known to us. It is the magician, that works wonders. A free press transforms a political desert into a paradise, the night of superstition into the day-time of truth. "Introduce the press into Turkey, and it will be Turkey no longer." It is the powerful wand which is now diffusing the beams of light over South America, and preparing the citizens of Caracas for the enjoyment of liberty. But to work all its wonders, this magician must be left at liberty; it must not, like the necromancers of old, be circumscribed within a circle. The ample earth its area, and the arch of heaven its dome. *Enquirer.*

The editor of the London Courier, speaking of the style of the American Journalists, calls it "bustard English." This sort of reproach is rather surprising when it is considered that the English were the scholars of the Americans during the revolutionary war. We taught them orthography at Bunker's Hill, etymology at Saratoga, syntax at the Jerseys, and prosody at York-Town. If they will come to school again we can put them through the dead languages.—*Virg. Arg.*

#### SMALL MATTERS.

As well as greatly prove the entity and identity of "French influence" both in England and America. Ignorant dictionary makers in London have lately spelt despatch "despatch," according to French usage—there are after enough in the United States to imitate them.

I wonder, Messrs. Printers, if French influence causes some of our whig and Tory papers to write complement for compliment—loose for lose—bear for bare—too for two—like for as, or such—and to adopt many similar fashions. But, can you assign any reason, (these independent men may ask) why freemen ought not to despise all the petty rules of orthography and spell as they please?—Why may they not deny the "right of instruction?" My fears, however, run on "French influence." When it assails the Tories on both sides of the water; (Dr. Johnson was not free from it;) when an Englishman spells despatch, and the learned Easton "Monitor" prints "complementary" for complimentary, (more properly complimentary)—when all these wonders stare us in the face by day, and the comet glares portentously by night, as if it threatened to "sweep us with the besom of destruction;" I fear that Old England herself will become a French province and the royal family be sent to Botany Bay.

#### A SOOTHSAYER.

Baily, Barclay, and other English lexicographers, who possessed more solid learning with less arrogance and vanity than Sam. Johnson, wrote the word properly, viz. "despatch."—*Whig.*

#### THEATRE.

On Saturday Evening, Nov. 2,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

COLEMAN'S CELEBRATED COMEDY

OF THE

HEIR AT LAW.

Lord Duberly	Mr. DOUGLAS
Dick Dowlas	HUNTINGTON
Doctor Pangloss	JONES
Henry Moreland	MARSH
Stedfast	VOS
Zekiel Homespun	KENNEDY
John	CIPRIANI
	Kenrick, &c.
Cicely Homespun	Mrs. CIPRIANI
Caroline Dormor	VOS
Lady Duberly, &c.	

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

(BY DESIRE) THE SECOND TIME,

O'KEEFE'S MUCH ADMIR'D COMIC

OPERA OF

THE POOR SOLDIER.

END OF THE PLAY

The Original Epilogue will be Spoken by the Characters.

#### French & English Academy.

The subscriber, at the request of some respectable friends of this town, respectfully informs the public that he intends to open a

FRENCH & ENGLISH ACADEMY

ON THE FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT,

FROM NINE TILL ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

ENGAGED of its sacred and important duties, it is the subscriber's intention not to take more pupils than he can do justice to in all the allotted paths of a correct and classical system of education. The subscriber's mode of teaching will have two parts for its object, use and reason; that is, practice and theory. The French tongue will be as much as possible, the only one spoken among the French students, and this method of improving them will be strictly attended to. He will endeavour also, in the compositions or conversations of the pupils, to refine the language to grammatical purity, to clear it from colloquial barbarisms, licentious idioms, irregular combinations, and to add to the elegance of its construction, and to the harmony of its cadence. Every possible exertion will be made to familiarize the scholars to those felicitous expressions which paint and embellish the sensations, give a tone congruous to the subject, and invest our thoughts with all the illusion, the beauty and mot on offively perception or pathetic eloquence for the superlative excellence of the French tongue, the style of its writers, many shades of sentiment which are the pride of a deep and refined scholar, cannot be transfused into a translation; and the enjoyment of these, to any person who has genius to feel them, is well worth all the labour employed in studying the original.

The subscriber will observe here, that knowing how confined are the ideas of children, and how disagreeable and unprofitable is every lesson which they cannot comprehend, he will take the greatest care to accommodate their tasks, in both languages, to their capacities and years, and to repeat his instructions in a simple, familiar and perspicuous style, till he find that they are clearly & fully understood. Thus the attention of the pupils will be fixed, and their studies rendered easy and agreeable. The scholars will be publicly and carefully examined twice a year, in the respective branches of French and English literature, in the use of both globes, and a complete course of geography.

Terms of tuition may be known by applying at Mr. Macconn's book-store, or at Doctor W. Warfield's, where the subscriber resides and keeps his academy.

N. B. No student will be admitted after the 20th of November.

BERTRAND GUERIN,

Professor of the French Language in Transylvania University.

Lexington, Oct. 28th, 1811.

#### Vocal Music.

THE subscriber respectfully requests the attendance of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Lexington on Thursday next, at the Presbyterian Meeting-house, when a CONCERT will be given. He flatters himself that those who honor him with their company will be pleased with the efforts of his pupils to entertain them, on Law's new plan of singing. ROBERT MACNITT.

October 28th, 1811.

#### Lost.

On Saturday or Sunday Evening last, a Red Morocco Pocket Book,

(COOPER'S LONDON EDITION) containing two notes payable to myself, a few letters, and some receipts and memorandums—none of which can be of use to any one but myself. It has my name written on the cover. The finder, by leaving it at the Kentucky Gazette office, Main street, will oblige me, and will be amply compensated for the trouble.

JOHN WAINWRIGHT.

Lexington, Oct. 29th, 1811.

#### A Sorrel Horse.

WAS left in my stable during the races. He is about five feet high, blaze face, trots and paces—has been nicked, but he carries his tail badly. The owner is desirous to call, pay charges and take the horse away. Wm. SATTERWHITE.

October 29th, 1811.

PURSUANT to a decree of the General Court, in the suit in chancery, James Southall's heirs are complainants, and the heirs & representatives of Richard Hogg, dec. defendants. We, the subscribers being appointed commissioners by said decree, will, on Thursday the 28th of November next, attend at the house of John Campbell, in Henry county, on the premises, and expose to public sale, at six months' credit, the defendant's interest in 7,500 acres of land, located, surveyed and patented in the name of Richard Hogg.

The indisposition of the commissioners and other unavoidable occurrence prevented the sale taking place agreeable to former advertisements. But the public are assured that the sale will commence at the above mentioned time, and continue from day to day till the whole is sold.

Said land will be laid off in lots to accommodate purchasers. Bond with approved security will be required.

ANTHONY BARTLETT, JOHN RUSSELL, AMBROSE CHARLES, PRESTON W. BROWN, ROWLAND THOMAS, EDWARD GEORGE.

#### Public Sale.

ON the 16th of November next, at the dwelling house of Edward Howe, in Lexington, the personal estate of Jacob Springle, dec. consisting of various articles of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Amongst them a DESK, CUPBOARD, CLOTHES PRESS, TABLES, BEDS, AND AN EXCELLENT RIGHT DAY CLOCK, CARPENTER'S TOOLS, &c.

NINE months credit will be given for all sums above five dollars.—Bond and approved security will be required by the administrators. JACOB KEISER, JOHN ANDERSON.

Lexington, Oct. 28th, 1811.

#### Take Notice.

THAT all persons are hereby forewarned from taking any assignment or transfer on the property that lays in the forks of Stroud's and Limestone roads, at present occupied by Mrs. Mary Long, as the legal heirs of Jacob Springle, dec. mean to contend for the same. JACOB KIZER.

For the heirs of JACOB SPRINGLE.

#### All those Interested.

WILL take notice of the following statement.—In the fall of the year 1798, I met with a young man in New-Town, Frederick county, Virginia (whose name I think was John Harrod) who agreed to come to the state of Kentucky with me: he came on with me to Red-stone—he then agreed to come down the river in a boat with a Mr. Woodard, and I was to go by land with my horses, but I have since understood that he came in the boat no further than Fort Pitt. When I parted with him he left in my possession the following articles, viz.—1 red morocco pocket book, 2 waistcoats, 1 pair of yellow nankeen pantaloons, 1 pair of blue short breeches, 1 pair of mixed cloth breeches, 1 mixed cloth coat part made, 1 pair of striped cotton stockings, 1 pair of silk do. mixed casimer cut out for a pair of breeches, some coarse muslin, 1 ruffled shirt, together with some other articles. The owner is requested to come for them on or before the 4th Monday in December next.—If he does not on that day I shall expose them to public auction in the town of Winchester, for some of the articles are injured by keeping.

JOHN BEAN, Clarke county, K. Sep. 22d, 1811.

#### For Sale.

ONE HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

LYING on the Ohio, 18 miles above Port William, in Gallatin county, equal to any land on the Ohio bottom for levelness, richness, quality of timber, with a fine Salt Lick and a Mill Seat that will work 2 pair of stones six or eight months in the season. For the want of money, I will sell it at \$5 per acre, which is at half its value.—The title good. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber on the premises. PHILIP WEBBER.

October 23d, 1811.

#### For Sale.

A VERY GENTLE YOUNG Mulatto Man.

Enquire of the Printer.

October 20th, 1811.

#### For Sale.

A valuable Man Servant.

Between twenty-five and thirty years old. Enquire of the Printer.

October 21st, 1811.

#### Strayed or Stolen.

From the subscriber in June last, a BAY HORSE

ABOUT 15 hands high, 7 years old, a small snip, and a few white hairs for a star, and some white hairs along his neck, shod before, remarkably well gaited, not nicked, but carries his tail well. Twenty dollars reward for the horse and thief—or a generous reward for the horse alone, and all expenses.

James Karnes.

October 19th, 1811.

#### BAPTISM.

AN answer to Peter Edwards on that subject, and some strictures on Dr. John P. Campbell's sermon, by the Rev. David Jones, of Chester county, Pennsylvania; just received and for sale by

BENJ'N. STOUT.

Lexington, 7th Oct. 1811.

ALIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Nicholasville, if not taken out in three months, will be sent on to the general Post Office—viz.

Robert Simpson	Rev. Valentine Cook
George Wharton	George Chilton
Maryann Cameron	Jane M'Call
John M'Queen	Samuel H. Woodson
Capt. William Anderson	Austin Bailey
Rodham Kermer	Nancy Morrison
Esq.	Nancy Reynolds
David Dickerson	William Young
Dean Carter	William Nicholson
Bennet M. Hines	John Lampkins Esq.
James Hilton	John Kincard
Joseph Wallace	Abraham Hawzer
William Waits	Robert Gwynn
William H. Francis	Jasper Griffin
Anderson Underwood	John Scott Sen.
John Greathouse	Valentine Cook
Alexander Wilson	John J. Smith
Moses Bourne	Polly Bannuth
	Jacob Harts

B. NETHERLAND, Pm.

#### NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has received, and is now opening a general and

handing assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Fashionable Straw Hats, Bonnets & Shaws

Ironmongery

Groceries

Glass China & Crockery Ware

Cotton and Wool Cards.

Paints

Stationery, &c. &c. &c.

COTTON, as usual.

All which will be sold on moderate terms.

Lexington, Oct. 11.

August 14th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by John Maxwell, in Clarke county, on the banks of Boon's creek, near the mouth, one BRIGHT BAY MARE, judged to be fourteen hands high, branded on the near shoulder with the bottom of a stirrup iron, a star in the forehead, judged to be six years old next spring, both hind feet white, some white spots under her belly, appraised to \$25.

JAMES P. BULLOCK, D. C.

August 19th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Jonathan Hedger, on the east fork of Raven creek, a HORSE, four years old, about fifteen hands high, some white hairs in the forehead, a snip and four white feet, appraised to \$45.

CHICHESTER CHINN, J. R. D. C.

August 19th, 1811.

TAKEN UP by Jacob Smith, on the north fork of Raven creek, Harrison county, a DARK BAY HORSE, 4 years old, 14 hands high, some white hairs in the forehead, a white spot on the back and short dock, appraised to \$15.

CHICHESTER CHINN.

TAKEN UP by Reuben Slavings, on Somerset, Montgomery county, near O'ford's mill, a HORSE off hind foot white, with a blaze face, 3 years old, about 13 hands high, no brand perceptible, appraised to twelve dollars. Given under my hand this 21st August, 1811.

J. YOUNG.

Harrison County, July 10th.

BY Maximilian Robinson, on the waters of Crooked creek, a HORSE 9 or 10 years old, near 15 hands high, a star and streak down the face, some white hair round the hoof on the near hind foot, the right eye out, appraised to \$40.

CHICHESTER CHINN.



## LITERARY.

**NOW READY FOR THE PRESS,**  
AND AS SOON AS AN ARRANGEMENT CAN  
BE MADE WITH A PRINTER  
Will commence the publication of a series of  
Historical volumes which when finished  
will assume the title of  
**UNIVERSAL HISTORY AMERICANISED,**  
OR,

An historical view of the world from the ear-  
liest records till the 19th century, with a par-  
ticular reference to the state of society, litera-  
ture, religion, and form of government in the  
United States of America.

BY DAVID RAMSAY, M.D.

"Life is so short and time so valuable that it  
were happy for us if all great works were re-  
duced to their quintessence." Sir William Jones.

"Præmæ ad origines mundi  
Ad mea perpetuum deducite tempora carmen."  
Ovid.

The Asiatic part of this work contains a gen-  
eral view of the antediluvians—the general  
deluge—the re-settlement of the globe after  
that great event—the primitive postdiluvian  
nations, which were formed in Asia the cradle  
of the world. Their various ramifications,  
revolutions, and of the general course of em-  
pire.

The African part contains a concise history  
of Egypt, Carthage, Numidia, Mauritania,  
Abyssinia, of the piratical States, and the  
Hottentots, with a grouped view of its uncivil-  
ized settlements.

The European part contains the history of  
Greece and Rome from their origin to their  
disolution—the various nations which were  
conquered by them, and of the nations by  
which the Romans themselves were finally  
conquered, and of the various revolutions of the latter,  
together with a general view of the nations  
which were subjected to the Romans.

The American part contains a general history  
of the Western Continent, under the heads  
of Free, European, and Aboriginal or uncon-  
quered America. The first contains a history  
of the United States from their settlement as  
English colonies till the present time—the sec-  
ond of all parts dependent on Europe, and  
the third of all that are still owned by the Ab-  
origines.

It is expected that the whole will be com-  
prehended in 10 or 12 volumes of about 500  
pages each—to be printed on good paper and  
with good types; and offered for sale, bound  
in boards for \$3 each volume, or half that  
sum for half volumes.

This work has been in contemplation up-  
wards of forty years. The project of it was  
conceived in 1768 on reading the Universal  
History, then recently edited, in 60 volumes, by  
a Society of Gentlemen in England. The origi-  
nal idea of extracting the quintessence of that  
voluminous work, which contained the most  
complete system of history the world had then  
seen, has ever since been enlarging and im-  
proving by an attentive perusal of the  
histories written by Robertson, Hume, Gibbon,  
and other modern authors—of the Asiatic re-  
searches—of the works of Sir William Jones,  
and other learned Orientalists—the publica-  
tions of intelligent travellers who in the course  
of the last half century have explored almost  
every region of the globe. These collectively  
have thrown a blaze of light on countries com-  
paratively unknown, and on portions both of  
ancient and modern history which were con-  
fused and obscure at the period when the writ-  
ers of the Universal History published their  
invaluable work. The arrangement of mate-  
rials collected from these sources commenced  
in the year 1780, when in consequence of  
the surrender of Charleston to Sir Henry Clinton  
the author was suddenly released from a sea  
of business and sent as a prisoner of war to  
the British garrison then in St. Augustine,  
and there confined for eleven months, without  
any peculiar employment. Steady progress  
has been made for the last ten years in correct-  
ing and transcribing the work for publication.

The History of the United States is given at  
full length—that of foreign countries is more  
or less expanded or contracted in proportion  
to the intrinsic importance of each—the ten-  
dency to illustrate portions of Holy Writ—the  
Greek and Latin Classics—and also in  
proportion to its connection with the United  
States, or as furnishing useful practical infor-  
mation to its citizens, or as the paternal soil of  
their ancestors.

Subscribers for the above received at  
this office.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

**SAMUEL T. DAVENPORT**, Jr. has re-  
moved to Lexington, and will practice Law  
in the circuit courts of Fayette, Jessamine,  
Madison and Montgomery—he tenders his  
services to those who may wish to transact  
foreign business through the medium of the  
French or Spanish language.—He resides on  
Main Street in the house lately occupied by  
Maj. J. Wyatt.

May 22th, 1811.—tf.

## FULLING MILL.

THE subscriber, grateful to his friends and  
customers for former favours, wishes to  
inform them that he has rented a new Fulling  
Mill, on the town fork of Elkhorn, where  
the advantage of a constant current of water  
will enable him to carry on the fulling business  
more to the satisfaction of his customers, than  
he has heretofore done. For the convenience  
of distant customers, he will attend at the usual  
places of deposit, for the purpose of receiving  
cloths—viz. At John Keiser's, Lexington; at  
Mr. Patton's, post master at Paris; at Mr.  
Mahony's in Georgetown, on the first day of  
the several courts in the towns aforesaid. He  
will also attend once a week to receive cloth  
that may be left with Mrs. Raymond at her  
mill, which shall be returned dressed in a month  
or six weeks at furthest, unless some accident  
prevent it. The subscriber pledges himself to  
his customers to exert the utmost of his abili-  
ties in finishing such cloth as may be com-  
mitted to his care with neatness and speed.

JOHN KENNEDY.

November 26th, 1810.

## POWDER MILL.

HAVING PUT MY POWDER MILL  
in complete order, I am ready to manu-  
facture powder, from 7 to 25 cwt. being  
furnished 90th. salt-petre and 12th. lb. brimstone  
of good quality at the rate of one dollar to  
every degree. Merchants or others who wish  
to deal in that article, will find it their interest  
to apply to the subscriber, living about 6 miles  
from Lexington, near the Republican Meeting-  
house, Elkhorn.

ELIJAH FOLEY.

## THE STEAM MILL.

AT LEXINGTON,

IS NOW in complete operation. There is  
kept at the mill a constant supply of  
FLOUR, MEAL, SHORTS, CHOPED  
RYE, & BRAN,

At the following prices:—  
SUPERFINE FLOUR at 2 dolls. the hundred.  
CORN MEAL - 42 cents the bushel  
CHOPED RYE - 42 cents the bushel  
BRAN - 84 cents the bushel  
SHORTS - 1 dollar per hundred.  
WHEAT, CORN, & WOOD are bought  
at the Mill at market prices—and FLOUR,  
MEAL, &c. are exchanged for GRAIN.

JOHN H. MORTON.

Septembet 23d, 1811.

## JUST RECEIVED

At the office of the Kentucky Gazette,  
from Philadelphia,

PART 2, VOL. 13, AND PART 1, VOL. 14 OF

Dr. Rees's New Cyclopædia.

Subscribers to this work will please apply  
and receive their copies without delay.

ALSO

A few sets of the works of the late  
Rev. DOCT<sup>r</sup> MCALLA,  
OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Consisting of Sermons and Essays, moral, liter-  
ary and political—together with an account of the  
life and character of the author—in 2 vols  
Thomas's History of Printing in

America.

Containing an interesting biography of print-  
ers—an account of newspapers, and a con-  
cise view of the discovery and progress to  
the art in other parts of the world.

THE 6TH VOL. OF

The American Register,

Or general Repository of History, Politics and  
Science.

Debates of the Virginia Convention.  
Barlow's Columbiad—4to edition, with su-  
perb engravings.

Johnson & Stephens' edition of Shakespeare.  
17 vols. call gilt.

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, in 3 vols. by  
Van-Ess.

History of England, 12 vols.  
Gibbon's Rome, 8 vols.

Washington's Letters to the American Con-  
gress, written during the War.

Bollman on Banks.  
Tucker's Blackstone

Together with a few

New Novels, and other late pub-

lications.

## A Very Valuable Farm.

TO be sold with immediate possession, two  
and a half miles from Lexington and within  
sight of the Stroud's road, a hundred and sev-  
enty-five acres of first rate

LAND.

Of which about twenty are cleared, twenty-  
five in wood pasture, the rest heavily timbered.  
There is on the land a handsome new brick  
dwelling house and smoke house, besides sev-  
eral log cabins and two springs—the title is un-  
doubted. This property may be had a bargain—  
one half of the purchase money will be re-  
quired in hand, the balance in June and Sep-  
tember next. For further particulars, enquire  
of the printer.

## REMOVAL.

**ASA BLANCHARD**  
GOLD & SILVER SMITH

INFORMS the public generally that he has  
moved his shop to the corner of Short and  
Mill streets, opposite to Mrs. Russell's and  
Dr. Fishback's, where he carries on his busi-  
ness on a much more extensive scale and elegant  
style, being provided with workmen of the  
first abilities. He will keep constantly on hand  
a general assortment of Gold and Silver Work,  
which will be sold on the most moderate terms.  
Saddlers can be always furnished with silver  
and plated heads and cantels, &c.

He flatters himself that the prices and qual-  
ity of his work, added to his unremitted en-  
deavours to please, will procure him at least an  
equal share of the custom of Lexington and its  
vicinity. Orders from a distance will be at-  
tended to with the greatest punctuality and  
dispatch.

Silver & tortoise mounted SPECTACLES.  
Large, small & long tortoise HAIR COMBS.

The highest price for old GOLD and  
SILVER.

Lexington, Dec 1, 1810.

## Kentucky Hotel.

WILLIAM SATTERWHITE.



ACKNOWLEDGES with gratitude the many  
favours he has received since he  
commenced business  
in Lexington, and  
begs leave to inform  
his old customers &  
the public generally, that he has leased of Mr.  
Clay for a term of years the above extensive and  
commodious building, where he will be thank-  
ful to receive a continuance of their favours.  
Nothing on his part shall be wanting to give  
satisfaction. He will be constantly supplied  
with the most choice liquors, and his table  
shall be furnished with the best viands which  
the Lexington market affords. Particular at-  
tention shall be paid to his beds, and his sta-  
bles shall be abundantly supplied with provan-  
der, and attended by the most careful ostlers.  
Lexington, (Ky.) June 8, 1811.

I WILL SELL  
THE FOLLOWING TRACTS OF  
LAND, VIZ.

10,000 Acres lying in Knox  
county, on Rockcastle.

5,000 Acres in Mercer county,  
on the Rolling Fork of Salt river, a great por-  
tion bottom.

1,000 Acres in Washington  
county, on Pleasant's run.

The above mentioned LANDS were patent-  
ed in the name of James Southall. I will give  
a reasonable credit, and receive in payment  
Horses, Cattle, Whiskey or Hemp.

TUNSTALL QUARLES.

Woodford county, 20th July, 1811.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE,  
J. P. CAMPBELL'S SERMON  
ON BAPTISM.

SUBSCRIBERS are requested to send  
for their copies at the office of the Kentucky  
Gazette.

## TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the  
night of the 16th of May last, a likely  
Negro fellow, named

NELSON,

Of a black complexion—about 22 years of age,  
5 feet ten or eleven inches high, heavy and large  
limbs, supposed to weigh 180 or upwards—  
his countenance is not a good one, but discov-  
ers a sullen disposition: he has a remarkable  
large scar from a cut on the inside of one his  
feet (probably on the left) which extends from  
the ankle bone towards his great toe—he is  
dull of speech when under examination. He  
took with him a good wool hat and white  
linsey clothing. Any person who will appre-  
hend the above negro, and bring him home, or  
secure him in any jail in this state, shall have  
the above reward, with all reasonable charges  
—if taken out of the state Twenty dollars re-  
ward will be given, with lawful expenses.

JOHN PEEBELS.

Montgomery county, Ky. near Mount Sterling.  
July 20th, 1811.—tf.

## Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber having lately returned to  
this country, has brought in with him a  
fresh assortment of BRITISH MANUFAC-  
TURES, put up expressly for this market in  
England, and which are now opening at the  
house adjoining the store of Mr. George Trot-  
ter, jr. at the corner of Main and Mill streets—  
and offered for sale by the package or piece,  
on credits of 60 and 90 days, at such prices as  
will render them well worthy the attention of  
the store-keepers throughout the state. They  
consist of the following articles, viz.—

10 trunks 7-8 and 9-8 chintzes, calicoes and  
furnitures

10 cases chintz shawls, cotton shirtings, ging-  
hams, mull, sprig, seeding and leno Mus-  
lins, 4-4 and 6-4 cambric muslins, 7-8 4-4  
and 6-4 black, and all coloured do.

2 do. flush and pulcat handkerchiefs

2 do. dimities

2 do. cotton casimeres

1 trunk sattins, modes, twilled sarsonnets,  
men's florentine, and 40 doz. black and all  
coloured Barcelona handkerchiefs

3 cases men's and women's cotton and worsted  
hosiery

1 trunk do. do. silk do. and pic-  
nic, sleeves, gloves and mitts

1 trunk assorted sewing silks

3 cases Scotch threads

6 cases pins, assorted, with millinery and  
corking, 100,000 W C needles

A choice selection of thread and cotton lace,  
thread, edgings and china, satin and sarsonet,  
plain, figured and brocade ribbons, gal-  
loons and ferrets

2 bales low priced plains

1 do. silk and cotton and woollen toillettes

1 do. double milled cassimeres, woollen cords  
and stockinet

6 do. 6-4 and 7-4 cloths, &c. &c.

ALSO

4 boxes 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, 7-4 sheetings  
12 bales India muslins, checks and handker-  
chiefs

30 chests imperial and young hyson teas  
40 barrels coffee and sugar

J. P. SCHATZELL.

Lexington, 22d August, 1811.

N. B. When the shipping season commences,  
contracts for the shipment of produce will  
be entered into.

## PAINTS

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE  
AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S  
COMMISSION STORE.

White Lead Yellow Ochre  
Red do. Spanish Brown  
Rose Pink Prussian Blue  
Vermillion Patent Yellow  
Gu. Copel Spirits Turpen-  
Do. Mastice tine  
Do. Shell Lac Venice do.  
Do. Elastic Oil do.  
Do. Arabic Amber do.  
Lytherage Terra de Sienna  
Sugar of Lead

SLATES, &c. &c.  
W. MENTELLE.

Lexington, Sept. 2.

## FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber about the  
20th of July, a smart, likely, keen active,  
sensible fellow, named DANIEL, about 18  
years old, yellow complexion, bow-legged, heav-  
y and well made, somewhat of a dandy look,  
tho' never embarrassed.—He was raised in Pu-  
laski county by Mr. James Smith, and I think  
it probable he is in the neighborhood of Goose  
creek Salt Works or the Salt-Petre caves on  
Rockcastle. The above reward will be given  
if taken out of the state, or one half thereof if  
taken in the state.

LEWIS COLLINS.  
Fayette county, August 26th, 1811. tf \$50c

## JUST PUBLISHED

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,  
THE FARMER'S

ALMANACK,

FOR THE YEAR 1812.

Merchants supplied on liberal terms.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette Circuit, ss. August 2d, 1811.

Augustin Eastin, complainant,  
against

Thomas Harris's heirs and Joseph R. Farrow's  
Heirs and Representatives, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE heirs of Thomas Harris, deceased, who  
are unknown to the complainant, & John Royster  
and Sally Royster his wife, late Sally Farrow,  
William Harris and Mary his wife, late Mary  
Farrow, Lucy Crouch, late Lucy Farrow—  
Flournoy and Judith his wife, late Judith Far-  
row, John Seiman and Elizabeth his wife, and  
Bernard Farrow, having failed to appear and  
answer the complainant's bill and it appearing to  
the satisfaction of the court that they are not  
inhabitants of this commonwealth, on the mo-  
tion of the complainant by his counsel, it is or-  
dered that unless the said defendant do appear  
herein and answer the complainant's bill on or be-  
fore the first day of the next January term, the  
same shall be taken as confessed against them,  
and it is further ordered that a copy of this or-  
der be inserted in some authorised public news-  
paper for eight weeks successively, according to  
law.

A Copy. Test,  
HUBBARD B. SMITH, d. c. f. c. c.

Blanks for Sale.

## To the Public.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE LATELY COM-  
MENCED THE

Manufacturing of Tobacco,

In the town of Lexington, Ky. on an exten-  
sive plan. We wish to inform Merchants &  
Chevrons that they may be supplied with this  
article on the most reasonable terms, either by  
wholesale or retail. In preparing our tobacco  
for market, we pursue the most approved  
method yet discovered, & we flatter ourselves  
from the assiduous attention which we intend  
to devote personally to every branch of the bu-  
siness, and from thorough knowledge of the  
art—that we will be able to give satisfaction to  
those who may favour us with their orders.

Orders from merchants in any part of the  
Western country, promptly attended to—and  
if our tobacco does not meet the expectation of  
our customers we will receive it back again at  
our own expense.

DAVID COBBS, & Co.

N. B. Wanted to purchase immediately  
or 3 hundred hogheads of tobacco.—Also  
to hire 15 or 20 Negro boys to work at the above  
business.

D. COBBS & Co.

Lexington, June 11th, 1811.

## FOR SALE.

400 ACRES OF LAND, in Jefferson coun-  
ty, Kentucky, twelve miles above Louisville,  
on the Ohio river. Two thirds of said land is  
fertile river bottom; the balance is upland.—  
The tract is well watered and timbered. A  
general warrantee deed will be executed to  
the purchaser. This land will be sold very  
low for cash—for particulars apply to Charles  
Humphreys, Esq. of Lexington, to John Cow-  
an on the premises, or to the subscriber in  
Danville.

JAMES COWAN.

September 14th, 1811.

## EDUCATION.

J. D. MANLEY

BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks  
to his friends and the public, for the fa-  
vours already conferred on him; respect-  
fully informs them he intends to begin his  
EVENING SCHOOL on Monday, the  
30th of this inst.

Main Street, Sept. 7th 1811. tf.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH  
Will be given for

Salt-Petre

By SAMUEL TROTTER

Partnership Dissolved and Part-  
nership Formed.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing  
under the firm of MORRISON, FISHER & SUT-  
TON has been dissolved by mutual consent—  
and a new concern has been formed under the  
firm of

Morrison, Boswells & Sutton.

All demands against the firm of Morrison  
Fisher and Sutton will be settled by the pres-  
ent concern—and those indebted are request-  
ed to make immediate payment to Morrison, Bos-  
wells and Sutton.

And they now offer for sale, a complete &  
elegant assortment of  
MERCHANDIZE,  
consisting of

Dry Goods Groceries, Hard-  
Ware and Queen's Ware,

All of which they will dispose of on the most  
reasonable and accommodating terms for cash,  
at their store on Market street.

## STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Jessamine county, ss. April term, 1811.

Esther Kennedy, complt.  
against

James Kennedy, def't

THIS day came the complainant by her  
council, and the defendant having failed to ap-  
pear and answer the complainant's bill accord-  
ing to law and the rules of this court, and it  
appearing to the satisfaction of the court that  
the said James Kennedy is not an inhabitant of  
this commonwealth, on motion of the com-  
plainant it is ordered that unless he do appear  
here on the 1st day of our next October term,  
and file his plea, answer or demurrer to the  
complainant's bill, the same will be taken as  
confessed against him; and it is further or-  
dered that a copy of this order be inserted in some  
authorised paper in this commonwealth as the  
law directs.

A Copy—Attest,  
LESLIE Z. COMBS d. c.

IN AND OUT LOTS.

WILL be sold at auction to the highest bid-  
der, on Wednesday the 23rd day of November  
next, a number of IN LOTS, bounded on the  
west of high street and near the lower end—  
also, a number of OUT LOTS, binding on  
Woodford road, and in the limits of Lexing-  
ton. Conditions and attention on the premise  
will be given by THE PROPRIETOR  
Lexington, August 10, 1811. (ds)

## VALUABLE REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, nine hundred  
acres of

L A N D,

Of a superior quality; its situation about two  
miles south east of the town of Versailles, the  
seat of justice for Woodford county, and about  
ten miles from Lexington. There are about  
350 acres of the above tract enclosed, with a  
new strong fence—250 of which is well clea-  
red and in cultivation; a principal part is fresh  
having produced only one crop of hemp—and  
about 60 of the woodland (that is inclosed)  
well set with timber, affording luxuriant pastu-  
rage. The timber and soil are equal to any  
in the state. There are on the premises a  
comfortable squared log house, stone chimneys  
with kitchen and appurtenant out houses; a  
large stone house, formerly occupied as a dis-  
tillery, conveniently situated to a large never  
failing spring of good water, sufficiently large  
for a distillery throughout the year. This  
land was originally part of Maj. Peyton Short's  
Greenfield estate, which has justly been con-  
sidered, taking its advantage of neighborhood,  
contiguity to the Kentucky river, rail timber  
and water into view, as amongst the most eli-  
gible situations in the state. The above prop-  
erty will be sold entire or it will be divided to  
suit purchasers.—A credit will be given for  
part of the purchase money, on the interest be-  
ing paid annually. This tract was some time  
ago advertised for sale by Morrison, Fisher and  
Sutton—it is now owned by the subscriber to  
whom application must be made in Lexington

MADDOX FISHER.

October, 1811.1st